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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS REPORTATION APPECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE LIBARING OF THE ESPICATOR ACT SO U.S. C., SI AMD SR. AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE SEPTLATION OF THE STATE AND ALMER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PURDOR IS FROMINISTED STATE. REPORTED THE FROMINISTED.  THIS IS UNEVA.	This document is hereby regraded to ALUATED INFORMATION ordence with the letter of 16 Celeber 1978 from the Director of Cantral Intelligence to the

## 1. Arsenal at Kragujevac

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This arsenal was greatly expanded after the last war; new underground installations were built by German engineers and prisoners-of-war. Surface ventilators indicate the position of these underground installations.

New machinery for the arsenal was obtained from the Soviet Union, and also through reparations from Germany. The arsenal overhauls and repairs all types of armament used in the Yugoslav Army, and produces pistols of various calibers, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, artillery shells, air bombs (from bomb cases supplied by the Jesenice Steel Combine), hand grenades, 45 mm. anti-tank guns, and 20 mm. Soviet model anti-tank rifles. There are 15,000 employees working in three eight-hour shifts. A four year course for Army technicians is conducted in conjunction with the work of the arsenal.

#### 2. Hanrijevo Arsenal at Skoplje

This installation was modernized and extended after the war. New machinery was obtained through German reparations, from the Soviet Union, and from Czechoslovakia. The arsenal produces small caliber infantry weapons, army boots and uniforms. Cloth for the uniforms is supplied by the former Teckarovic textile factory at Leskovac. There are 2,000 soldiers and 10,000 civilians employed at the Hanrijevo arsenal. In the immediate vicinity there are large armories, dumps and equipment stores, all of which are skillfully camouflaged.

#### Sarajevo Arsenal.

- a. A glass-roofed ordnance workshop, 100 by 30 meters, with special machinery and tools for the repair of artillery, mortars and machine guns.
- b. A shell case plant, which is the largest installation at the arsenal. The building is 200 by 50 meters. Shell cases of all types and calibers, round mines, and booby-traps are produced.

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- c. A grenade plant which produces all types of mines and booby-traps.
- d. A plant for the manufacture and filling of anti-aircraft shells, particularly shells for Skoda anti-aircraft guns.
- e. A department which manufactures pyrotechnics.
- f. A carpenter's shop which manufactures ammunition containers.

## 4. Sarajevo Pyrotechnic Arsenal at Kosevo near Sarajevo

At this installation, which was built before the war, artillery shells are filled with explosives. The shells are stored either in dumps near Sarajevo, or in Second Army dumps in the village of Mikulic, four kilometers from Zagreb.

#### 5. Sarajevo II Pyrotechnic Arsenal

This arsenal was established before the last war in an old Austrian fortress in the eastern sector of Sarajevo. Production includes artillery shells and infantry ammunition. In the vicinity of the arsenal there are large stores of explosives.

#### Vogosca Arsenal

This installation, which is situated beside the road between Sarajevo and Vogosca, was completed during the last war under the supervision of German engineers. The arsenal includes

- e. Tank workshops are modifying and overhauling tanks of Czechoslovak origin.
- b. An artillery workshop where spare parts for field, coastal, and antiaircraft artillery are manufactured.
- c. An automotive workshop which modifies and adapts light and heavy trucks for motorized artillery.
- d. An automatic weapons plant which manufactures Soviet model rifles, submachine guns, 81 mm. mortars, and spare parts for anti-tank guns.
- e. An ammunition plant which manufactures and fills infantry and mortar ammunition and small bombs.
- f. A carpenter shop where ammunition containers are made.

In the hill behind the arsenal there are 15 large underground material and ammunition dumps. The arsenal has a power plant, and a machine shop for the repair of its own machines. Most of the machinery was supplied by Germany during the war; some was obtained from the Soviet Union, and the remainder through German reparations. Raw materials are obtained from Yugoslav factories and mines. There are 15,000 workers, and the arsenal is one of the best staffed of all Yugoslav Army ordnance installations. Three hundred of its present workers served as technical specialists during the war, and 20 additional German experts are employed.

## 7. Ilijas Arsenal

This arsenal, which is in the village of Ilijas, 20 kilometers northwest of Sarajevo on the Sarajevo-Zenica railroad, was completed after the last war. It produces semi-finished products and spare parts for tanks and other weapons. The arsenal includes the following installations:

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- a. A casting plant which produces parts for tanks, guns, and bombs.
- b. An automotive shop which modifies and adapts tanks, trucks and other vehicles, and manufactures gun-barrels.
- c. A machine shop where small machines are made for finishing of products turned out by the casting plant.
- d. A lathe shop.

The arsenal has its own power plant. Raw materials come from Zenica, and coal is supplied by the Kakahj mine, which is on the Sarajevo-Zenica railroad, 25 kilometers northwest of Ilijas. All semi-finished products are sent to other arsenals, chiefly to Vogosca, to be completed. There are 4,000 workers at Ilijas, including an unspecified number of Czechoslovak engineers and specialists.

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